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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 15 "	
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 "	
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "	
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 15 "	
2.15 " to 3.00 " " 15 "	
3.00 " to 8.00 " " 15 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.50 p.m. 9.20 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 15 "	
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 "	
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "	
5.30 " to 6.00 " " 15 "	
6.00 " to 6.30 " " 15 "	
6.30 " to 6.50 " " 15 "	
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

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or Comprodeor Order representing Bank
Notes.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow p.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON									
Tai Sha Tan	dep.	7.25	8.50			4.25			
SHEN LUO	dep.	8.10	11.15			4.30			
Shum Chau	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.50	11.45		5.30		
Sheng Shui	dep.		8.15	4.57	11.52		5.37		5.00
Fauling	dep.		8.25	5.10	12.02		5.45		5.07
Tai Po Market	dep.		8.35	5.23	12.05		5.53		5.14
Tai Po	dep.		8.45	5.38	12.11		6.03		5.21
Shen Chai	dep.		8.55	5.48	12.18		6.13		5.28
Yungtung	dep.		9.05	5.59	12.25		6.23		5.35
Hong Hom	dep.		9.15	6.12	12.42		6.35		5.47



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PROBLEMS AFTER WAR.
MR. ASQUITH ON STATE
CONTROL.

Mr. Asquith addressing the executive council of the National Liberal Federation at Derby recently, outlined what the late Liberal Government had done before the war, how it acted during the war, and the programme which it was faced. He said he was all for the party truce, and that his actions had shown—(cheers)—but a truce was an armistice, not a capitulation, and in his conception of patriotic duty it did not close their mouths to a free expression of opinions, both as to the present and the future. Ten years ago he was nominated to be Liberal leader. "I have not resigned that position," he said, amid loud cheers. "I am not aware that I have been deposed from it; and until the day comes that my natural faculties desert me, of which I am sure I shall receive timely warning from one or another of my candid friends, I have no intention of resigning." (Cheers.) In those ten years the Liberal party had dealt with many matters of the highest consequence. "The time the war (he proceeded) I say none of the part which we felt it our duty to play—my colleagues and myself. No one was more personally responsible than Sir Edward Grey—as I still like to call him, the greatest European diplomatist and peacemaker—(cheers)—and myself for the ultimate decision which was taken. It was a solemn, it was a terrible decision, and we knew the time, pregnant with infinite possibilities, one way or the other, and with the certainty of widespread bloodshed and suffering. Nearly four years have passed, and I say again here to-day what I have said before—and I am sure he would say the same—that even with the full knowledge of what was then closed in the book of immeasurable sacrifices and disasters which have threatened the whole of the civilized world, I say again that, even with that knowledge, I would not have acted otherwise than we did. (Loud cheers.) During the war our attention and our efforts have been properly and legitimately concentrated, without distinction of party, without a memory of past controversies or divisions, to effect its victorious prosecution. None the less we of the Liberal party, and I am glad to say the same of the other political parties in the State, have ever—and the present conditions of the war, given a hearty welcome to the attempts that have been made, and are still in course of making, to take advantage of the atmosphere created by the war itself to secure a settlement in a non-controversial spirit of some of our outstanding constitutional difficulties—a widening of the franchise, the question of the permanent relations between the First and Second Chambers, and the still grave and more urgent question of Ireland." He would not believe, in this supreme crisis in the fortunes of freedom, that British and Irish statesmanship was so bankrupt that they could not find a means once and for all to place the relations of those two countries on a sound, durable, and unshakable footing. (Cheers.)

In the circumstances in which we live (said Mr. Asquith) it seems to me we have two paramount and everlastingly obligations. The first, of course, is to devote ourselves, as we had done from the beginning, without taint or measure, to a whole-hearted prosecution of the war, with a view to the speedy attainment of what I have described—and I think the phrase has met with general acceptance—as a clean peace. (Cheers.) Any other peace we do not desire. We are not in this business for selfish purposes. I have said before, and I say again, so far as any territorial acquisitions or additions to our Empire are concerned, so far as my voice goes, I am ready to place them unreservedly to the arbitrament of a free international tribunal, and I have not the least fear or doubt as to the decision which would be given. (Cheers.) This war, he proceeded, was a struggle not merely between armies and navies, but between peoples, and the end result, power, which in the long run was the victorious power, depended on the degree to which the various peoples engaged, not only merely maintained their courage, but their capacity for lasting on the economic strain. The people had responded in admirable spirit to all the non-military requirements which had been made upon them. (Cheers.) Air raids were treated with imperturbable equanimity, with few exceptions, by the great bulk of our population. So with the rationing of food, the curtailment of light and facilities of locomotion, there was not a word of grumble or complaint. The demobilisation of our fighting forces in the field and of the vast army of workers now concentrated on the provision of apparatus of war—and that demobilisation might be upon us much sooner than some people thought—(cheers)—must react on all the conditions of our social and industrial lives. The land question, housing, the future relations between male and female labour—these were amongst the most obvious of the difficulties which would have to be faced. Finance might in a very real sense be said to dominate all other matters. Our National Debt, at the close of this financial year would amount to £4,000,000,000. If the war were to go on for another year it would be £5,000,000,000. A certain proportion would nominally be recoverable, some from our own Dominions as well as from foreign Powers, but it was well not to put too high a figure upon that. Interest on loans, sinking fund, pensions, education, housing, maternity, and child labour, all would require money. How were all these burdens to be met? In his opinion the burdens could be met in one way only, and that was by increasing the annual national wealth—(cheers)—by increasing in efficiency and in output, and in productive capacity the capital and industry of the people. We must guard the return to artificial systems of protection and excessive trust in State supervision. They were ashamed still to believe in Free Trade. (Cheers.) I state it as my opinion, I know of nothing in the experience of this war which should lead us for a moment to doubt that in a country circumstanced like ourselves, Free Trade in its largest and most general sense will be at least as necessary after the war as it was before. (Loud cheers.) Our experience of State control, he added, had not been encouraging. We lived today under the domination of a cohort of controllers.

MUNITION WONDERS.
A TRIP IN A TANK.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

These people who are inclined to entertain gloomy views regarding the future of British industries would find it an excellent tonic for their fears were they able to investigate for themselves what Birmingham has done and is doing to help to win the war. The prescription is a lengthy one, but its stimulating and inspiring effects can be guaranteed with the utmost degree of certainty. In truth, Birmingham manufacturers have faced the problems created by the war with a courage, a resourcefulness, and, above all, an adaptability that are little short of marvellous. And having in a period of great emergency when the cry of "Shells, shells, shells" was as insistent as is to-day the cry of "Ships, ships, ships," successfully surmounted the difficulties of changing over from peace to war work, they are prepared with equal determination to face the task of once again reshaping their businesses, whenever the time comes for beating swords into ploughshares.

This is one of the impressions formed during a visit paid by British, Dominion, and American journalists to that wonderfully organised sphere of industry known as the Birmingham munitions area. Greater Birmingham is, so to speak, the hub of a vast manufacturing machine, which has been constructed in the Midlands for national purposes, but important towns in the counties of Worcester, Shropshire, and Staffordshire are linked up in the scheme. The Birmingham and District Munitions Committee, formed as a result of a meeting of local manufacturers held as far back as April, 1915, possesses a highly efficient board of management, with Mr. T. Harris Spencer as chairman. The determination of these men of the "Hardware City" is well illustrated by what happened three years ago. Having formed their committee, they marched off to the War Office and presented an ultimatum somewhat after this fashion: "Here is our scheme; either that scheme, or some modification of it, has to be approved before we leave the building." They travelled back to Birmingham with their proposals sanctioned, and you have only to go down to the district armed with the necessary authority to see things which are hidden from public view to discover how extraordinarily valuable have been the results.

FROM BEDSTEPS TO SHELLS. In common fairness let it be said that the work-people also have played their part in a zealous and patriotic manner. There is the authority of Mr. Spencer for the statement that "during the war there has been less trouble in the district in regard to labour matters than in any other." The secret of the preservation of industrial peace may, perhaps, be found in the fact that in three years there have been something like a thousand conferences between the employers' federation and trade unionists. Strikes have, at any rate, been few and far between, and production has benefited accordingly.

Reference has been made to the adaptability displayed by manufacturers. The board of management instituted a co-operative scheme of shell production, and the idea of "business as usual" was promptly abandoned by hundreds of firms. Wagon builders, carpet makers, bedstead manufacturers, brewers, cycle manufacturers, jewellers, agricultural implement makers, potteries, and so on—the list does not profess to be exhaustive—set to work to make shells. They made them at a time when the need was clamant, and they are making them to-day. The board of management itself set to work to establish a national shell factory, taking over a railway carriage and working for the purpose. Since these gentlemen began operations the entire district has in fact literally throbbled with energy, and the Armies in the field have had no stouter allies than those who have so amply responded to the call for munitions.

A few figures may be helpful as an indication of the magnitude of the output. Under the aegis of the board there have been produced 1,250,000 4.5-in. h.e. shells, nearly 35,000 9.5-in. howitzer h.e. shells, from 1,000 to 5,000,000 copper driving bands for shells upwards of 134,000,000 shell components (fuses, primers, and the like), and 30,000 hot stampings. An opportunity will be afforded in further articles to picture more fully the striking transformation in the character of Birmingham industries and its outcome. Shells are not so much in our minds to-day as some of the other products of war, for we know, and are thankful for the knowledge, that all requirements in this respect are abundantly met. There are, for example, tanks and aeroplanes—both, as our American brothers would say, big propositions. But in the Birmingham district manufacturers have concentrated on producing them with admirable promptitude, and especially in the case of aeroplanes, great new factories are springing into being to supplement existing facilities.

Tanks need space, whether under construction or doing their trial performances, and you must take a motor ride of some miles to the far outskirts of the City to reach the place where a well-known firm is building them, not in ones or twos, but in battalions. The tanks are put together in one of the biggest shops in the district, of England—a brand-new building, with enough glass in roof and windows of the size affected by suburban residents. There are smaller and noisier shops where are fashioned the various parts which flow in a steady stream into this great hall of assembly. A giant transporter crane, manipulated with the required nicety of judgment by two "munitionettes," moves overhead, and with it arrives a complete side for a tank. Another side follows, and the pair are set up so quickly that if you come back within a few hours you will find that already another tank had taken shape. In this building caterpillars, engines, guns, and all the rest of the essentials are fitted in position; and you may, if you are privileged, study the whole anatomy of this war-bred monster. And side by side with the tank embodying

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEROIC SELF-SACRIFICE.
LONDON MEN'S AMAZING FEATS.

A special supplement to the *London Gazette* issued recently contained an unusually long list of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men upon whom the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been conferred for gallantry in the field. The record of deeds for which the decorations are given is a series of the most remarkable stories of heroism—soldiers who sacrificed their own lives or freedom for their comrades, who carried on to success when officers had become casualties, who single-handed put enemy machine-guns out of action and killed the crews; indeed, every phase of the coolness and courage which are the characteristics of the British soldier. There is the case of Private Ayre, for instance, a Gateshead man who is in the R.A.M.C. When helping to bring in a stretcher case he and his party were shelled. They lowered the stretcher, and he protected the wounded man's body with his own, and got him back to safety. Corporal Berry, a Middlesex Regiment man, who hails from Tottenham, used his bayonet with such effect that he cleared the enemy trenches for 300 yards, and the feats of Private Barker, of Hampstead, a Lancashire Fusilier, and Corporal Henry, R.F.A. (Finchley, N.W.), are perfectly wonderful examples of human endurance. Of the former it is related that:—

"Having reached the enemy's lines, he had his foot blown off by an enemy bomb, but he refused to leave his post, and continued for an hour to assist in the consolidation. On a stretcher-bearer coming to assist him to an aid post, he refused to go, directing him to more serious cases. He only left his post when ordered to do so by an officer, and encouraged many on his way by the wonderful cheerfulness and spirit."

Here is the report of Henry's deed:— "When the whole of his gun detachment became casualties, though he was wounded and his right eye destroyed, he bandaged the other men under heavy fire and assisted in carrying them to cover." Private Flaherty, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers (Glasgow) walked into action with a Lewis gun resting on his shoulder while it was being fired by an officer, and Gunner Green, Tank Corps (Addiscombe), though every member of his own crew was wounded, assisted in re-securing the whole crew of another disabled tank and drove back out of action with sixteen persons on board, eleven of whom were wounded.

all the latest improvements you will notice with a little thrill war-scarred veterans, still plastered with the mud of Flanders, which have come home for recreation.

From this building it is but a short step to the field where the tanks do their first trials. To speak of it as a field is, perhaps, to draw on the imagination. Not long since, so one is assured, it had a covering of green turf, but for some time it has been the recreation ground for newly-born tanks, which have churned it into a waste of mud full of humps and hollows, just like the Valley of the Somme. To quote the words of a man who has been out in this place often, the White Ensign, and it is a naval lieutenant who shows us something of what tanks can do. There are special railway trucks for the transport of these monsters, but they disdain the aid of a crane. "Loading party," cries the lieutenant. "Three or four Navy men rush forward and clamber into or on top of a tank. There is a railway truck alongside a stout wooden platform. After a preliminary snort, the tank gets going, crawls up the slope, glides on to the truck, squirms round, and inside a minute is squarely 'loaded.'"

STUNGENT TESTS. If you saw a tank on a truck and were not in the secret, you would spend time wondering how it could be hoisted there. The best of tanks is that they are so helpful, remarked somebody who knows their ways. You must go still further afield to see the tanks do their most stringent tests—in an open space where there are steep hillocks and deep holes which every tank must show itself able to negotiate. It is amazingly interesting to watch one of them crawl to the foot of a hill which has an average gradient of one in four, or thereabouts, and rises sharply from the level. The tank pauses for a moment when it reaches the foot of the slope. "Back," you say. "Not a bit of it. Elevating its nose, the tank goes up the steep side without another pause, turns on the crest, and comes roaring down the slope at an incredible speed, considering its bulk."

"What a shake-up you must get," is the natural remark to pass to the boyish-looking "skipper" as he steps out into the sunlight. "Oh, not so bad. Come inside," he replies. A joy ride in a tank. Here is a new sensation. You crawl through a hole low down in the hull, bump your head once or twice, and, if wise, make yourself fit into as small a space as possible just where you are told there is a bit of room to spare. In reality there is no spare space inside a tank, and the only wonder is how they pass everything, including the crew, into the space. But the pilot is in his seat and begins to make play with certain levers. There is a jerk. "You're off," says one of the crew. The next ten minutes are spent hanging on tightly with both hands to convenient projections and speculating whether by any chance the tank can fail to overturn. It is an established fact that tanks never so misbehave themselves, but to the novice it seems all the time a possibility strictly to be reckoned with. Although joked about a bit while doing the hill-climbing "stunt," you emerge from the experience having suffered much less in the way of a shaking than sympathetic friends have imagined. It is the smell of petrol, the heat, and the noise, the never-ceasing noise, which are chiefly remembered. The "skipper" is prepared to admit that there is "a bit of a fag" when the crew has been boxed up inside for a couple of hours on so during an action. He has been on the Western Front, and knows all about tank fighting. It simply comes to this, that the crews, in the springtime of their manhood, make light of discomforts and have unbounded faith in his Majesty's tanks.

CANTON RED CROSS WORKERS.

The "Canton Local Red Cross Workers" packed on May 22nd and dispatched to the Matron of the Nashieh Military Hospital, Cairo, the following hospital supplies:—18 pairs pyjamas (Hospital), 18 prs. pyjamas (officers), 26 flannel shirts, 60 ward-cloths, 30 draw-sheets, 20 shrouds, 22 surgeon's coats, 60 flannel many-tail bandages, 54 cotton many-tail bandages, 60 dysentery pads, 15 surgical caps, 12 surgeon's caps, 21 surgeon's mouth pads, 60 handkerchiefs (khaki), 110 triangular bandages, 112 milk covers (various sizes), 32 tray-cloths, 69 serviettes, 24 pillow-cases, 10 pairs slippers, 4 mops, 4 knitted swabs, 350 small swabs, 1 pair surgical stockings, 38 prs. socks, 112 roller bandages, 13 cushion pads, 11 white duck suits, 6 pairs white trousers, 1 eye-shade, 14 packs cards, books and magazines, and 11 golf balls. Of the above, 20 pillow-cases, 200 small swabs, and 12 roller bandages were donated by the American Red Cross.

The following two letters of thanks have been received:—

Quartermaster,
31st General Hospital, No. Q195,
21st March, 1918.

The Secretary,
Canton Local Red Cross Workers,
Canton, China.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the case addressed to Colonel Gordon Hall, containing the articles shown on the attached list, for which many thanks.

A. HINDS
(Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C. O.C.,
31st General Hospital).
British Red Cross and Order of St.
John, 38th Stationary Hospital,
E.E.F., Egypt.

March 12th, 1918.

DEAR MADAM.—We have received a grand consignment of hospital comforts from the Canton and Shamen Red Cross Workers—such extremely useful things, they will be extremely welcome. Things of this sort are even more acceptable here in the desert than they were in Cairo as we are not within reach of any shops, transport is difficult, and one gets so local help beyond the B.R.C.

We are expecting to move on any day now—I believe, to Gaza; but we are not certain. We shall be thankful for all this supply there.

The theatre-gowns are a nice pattern and about the right texture, and the theatre sister was very pleased with them.

Might we have some more shrouds—some without a cross on them for the use of nonconformists. Some many-tail-T and triangular bandages, also 4 inches 2½ and 7 to 1½ inches finger bandages.

The alpaca and duck suits are very nice. Our sick officers have no hospital kit and they are so glad to get out of their uncomfortable uniforms as soon as they are able to get about.

Playing cards are difficult to get here, so were very eagerly welcomed. In fact, everything to the Pierrot suit was most welcome.

I often wish those who so kindly make and give these gifts could see themselves the difference they make to the nursing of the men, and the comfort it ensures them—luxuriance after the hardships of a campaign.

I have just heard that the casualty clearing stations in Jerusalem and Jaffa are very hard up for all equipment, garments, etc., so will make them up a bale from your store and send them, as their need is greater than ours just now; we are emptying out ready to move on.

I will tell the Matrons to write you their particular needs.

Again very many thanks for everything. I will write again when we get to Gaza, may, if there is anything we especially need. If we get men in and out very quickly, I think bandages will be very useful, but will write.—Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) D. MILLENT C. MICHELL.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
June 1st.	5.27 a.m.	7.13 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.27 "	7.13 "
" 3rd.	5.27 "	7.14 "
" 4th.	5.27 "	7.14 "
" 5th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 6th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 7th.	5.28 "	7.17 "
" 8th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 9th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 10th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 11th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 12th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 13th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 14th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 15th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 16th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 17th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 18th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 19th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 20th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 21st.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 22nd.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 23rd.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 24th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 25th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 26th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 27th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 28th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 29th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 30th.	5.31 "	7.21 "

THE TAIKOO BOWLING CLUB. OPENING OF NEW PAVILION AND GROUND.

The Taikoo Bowling Club held a pleasant function, on Saturday afternoon, when the new pavilion and ground were dedicated by Mrs. Ross Thomson, wife of Mr. Ross Thomson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The new pavilion was gaily decorated for the occasion and was filled with a large gathering, including Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thomson, Lt.-Col. Ward, M.P., C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chapman, Capt. Russell, Lt. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. W. Patten, and representatives of the several bowling clubs in the Colony.

The band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment discoursed pleasant music, and the visitors were served with refreshments.

Mr. W. H. Prowse, the President of the club, in calling upon Mrs. Ross Thomson to declare the pavilion open and unfurl the Union Jack over it, said:—This handsome building has been acquired through the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose interest in the well-being of their employees is well-known, and I can assure the donors that their gift is much appreciated as it fills a much-felt want. I will now ask Mrs. Ross Thomson to declare the pavilion open and accept this key from the members of Taikoo Club as a memento of the occasion.

After the ceremony, a game of bowls was played between the members of the Club and the visitors and ended in a tie—each side winning three games.

Mr. Wotherspoon then invited Mrs. Ross Thomson to present the silver spoons to the players and afterwards presented her with a spoon as a memento.

After the presentation of the spoons, Mr. Prowse proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Ross Thomson, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Ross Thomson, acknowledging the compliment on behalf of his wife, said the opening of the new pavilion marked an epoch in the history of the club; it would tend to bring the members of the Club together, and would help them to entertain visitors on a better scale than hitherto. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire had the interest of their employees at heart, and would do all they could to make them cheerful, happy, and comfortable.

Messrs. J. B. Chapman (Kowloon Bowling Club), J. J. Blake (Civil Service Bowling Club), and Inspector Grant (Police Bowling Club) thanked the Taikoo Club for their hospitality and expressed the hope that they would be able to meet in friendly rivalry and have many pleasant games.

The playing of the National Anthem brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results of the Bowls Competition:—

TAIKOO.	KOWLOON.
Dunlevy.	Smyth.
Russell.	Chapman.
Morrison.	Muir.
Wotherspoon.	Huxton.
(s.)—18	(s.)—17
	KOWLOON.
Gerrard.	Harvey.
Middleton.	Dixon.
Diakie.	Gow.
Farrell.	Russell.
(s.)—11	(s.)—31
	POLICE.
Muirhead.	Floyd.
Connolly.	Kent.
Dinnen.	Watt.
Drummond.	Grant.
(s.)—21	(s.)—19
	POLICE.
Bateman.	Watt (J.J.)
Eldridge.	Davitt.
Wallace.	Watt (R.C.)
Machachlan.	Gerrard.
(s.)—21	(s.)—18
	CIVIL SERVICE.
Anderson.	Carr.
Templeton.	Hunter.
Weir.	Mace.
Ferguson.	Bacon.
(s.)—18	(s.)—23
	CIVIL SERVICE.
O'Brien.	Fincher.
Sloan.	Col. Ward.
Grimsshaw.	Foulds.
Hamilton.	Blake.
(s.)—10	(s.)—12

Tattersalls' analysis of 19 large cotton-spinning companies in England shows, after depreciation and interest, a profit of more than 45 per cent. on the shares.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION I.

CHINESE RECREATION "A" UNIVERSITY "A."

Played at the Chinese Recreation Club and won by the home team by 65 to 34 games. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 7-4; beat Rumjahn and Gittens, 6-5; beat Lim and Chua, 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 9-2; lost to Rumjahn and Gittens, 5-6; beat Lim and Chua, 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Yow Man Tsun beat Redmond and Brayshaw, 8-3; lost to Rumjahn and Gittens, 5-6; beat Lim and Chua, 10-1.

TAIKOO v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The tennis matches played between the Taikoo Tennis Club and Craigengower ended in a win for the former by 52 games to 47.

The results were:—Seth and Atchison beat Grose and Rumjahn, 7-4; beat Taylor and Thomson, 6-5; beat Basa and Kharas, 5-5.

Scott and McCubbin lost to Taylor and Thomson, 4-7; beat Grose and Rumjahn, 6-2; beat Basa and Kharas, 7-4.

Gray and Prowse lost to Taylor and Thomson, 3-8; beat Grose and Rumjahn, 7-4; lost to Basa and Kharas, 3-8.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

CHINESE RECREATION "B" UNIVERSITY "B."

Played at the Chinese Recreation Club and won by the home team by 51 to 48 games. Scores:—

Geo. Lee and Leefong beat Hung and Tan, 8-3; beat Ang and Chan, 4-7; lost to Shaun and Wright, 5-6.

Lau Wai Man and Ho Wing Kin beat Hung and Tan, 9-5; lost to Ang and Chan, 5-9; lost to Shaun and Wright, 5-6.

Un Hui Fan and Mok Hing Kiu beat Hung and Tan, 8-3; beat Ang and Chan, 6-5; lost to Shaun and Wright, 4-7.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE v. C.R.C.

This match was played at Happy Valley and won by the C.R.C. by 70 games to 29. Scores:—

Goodall and Lyle lost to Choa and Choa, 2-9; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 3-8; lost to T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheong, 3-8.

Clarke and Wood lost to Choa and Choa, 1-10; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 3-6; beat T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheong, 9-2.

Edmonds and Carter lost to Choa and Choa, 1-10; lost to C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son, 2-9; lost to T. T. Ng and C. W. Cheong, 3-8.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Although the weather cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered "football weather" a match is to be played to-day between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Engineers to decide the destination of the United Services Shield for the season. These teams met on the 15th of last month, but the match ended in a draw of one goal each. The Sappers were rather unfortunate in not winning, as they had a large share of the game. They should, however, find no difficulty in disposing of their opponents to-day, for the R.G.A. team will be but the skeleton of that which won the Hongkong League so easily. The gunners are to be congratulated on getting a team together at all, but it will seem a strange R.G.A. team without such stalwarts as Dickenson, Grotton, Townsend and Edgeler. The kick-off is timed for 5 p.m.

KING WHO STOPPED A CRISIS.

Mr. H. J. Greenwall, a *Daily Express* correspondent, learns on good authority that it was King Alfonso himself who solved the recent Spanish crisis.

In the course of a dramatic interview with the political leaders, the King was able to heal the differences which existed between them, and to reconcile conflicting views. "If you are loyal and are sincerely devoted to the constitutional monarchy," he said, "I direct you not to leave this room until you have agreed to form a Cabinet. Spain cannot continue in this state of anarchy without a Government. If you refuse, I shall retire, not to a foreign country but from public life to a quiet existence in my house, where I shall live like any other citizen. However, before doing so I shall issue a manifesto to the Spanish people acquainting them with all that has happened."

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

The Frawley Company gave their fans well performed at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday night, when they produced an entertaining and amusing comedy in two acts entitled "A Successful Calamity." There was a large audience present who were more than usually demonstrative, the curtain having to be run up five or six times at the conclusion of the performance.

Saturday's play, in the opinion of those who had regularly attended the theatre since the opening night, eclipsed all the other comedies presented. It satirised the common foibles and frailties of Society and was full of genuine wit and humour, that kept the "house" in a state of merriment from start to finish.

Henry Wilton (Mr. T. Daniel Frawley) a millionaire, is liberally endowed with this world's goods, including a pretty and charming young wife (Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker); a vivacious daughter (Miss Florence Chapman), who was a host of admirers; and a son (Mr. Garry McGarry), who lives in a whirl of pleasure secure in the knowledge that what money can purchase is his. Wilton, however, is weary of excitement and resorts to a subterfuge to satisfy his craving for a quiet evening within the family circle. Entering into conversation with his butler (Mr. Reynolds Dennison), he learns that the poor are always at home because they cannot afford to go out in search of pleasure, and he decides to pretend that he has suddenly become poor. He puts the idea into execution, with the gratifying result that he finds his family rallying round him with advice and offers of help, and the ranks of his daughter's admirers diminishing. Complications, of course, ensue. A panic is created in Wall Street, by the announcement that the millionaire is ruined, shares are thrown on to the market, Wilton's partner (Mr. A. Forbes) takes advantage of the slump to buy, with the result that Wilton secures at one stroke a rest-cure, the affection and loyalty of his family, and a profit of two million dollars.

Mr. Frawley took the principal rôle, with his usual ease and ability and met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker showed that she is equally at home in any character she assumes. Miss Florence Chapman and Mr. Garry McGarry played their respective parts very successfully; in fact, as we have said before, the combination is remarkably strong all through. The Company are sure of a warm welcome whenever they return to the Colony.

AN UNPOPULAR MINISTER.

QUIET DEPARTURE FROM TOKIO

London, May 24th.

The Tokio correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that the departure of the Swedish Minister, Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, accompanied by 14 prominent Swedes, has caused speculation. Allegations of unneutral conduct are made. No diplomats were present at the station when Mr. Wallenberg left. *Reuter*.

Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to Tokio for the past 12 years, left by the 7 o'clock train on May 17th for Tauraga, en route to Sweden, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. The Swedish Consul-General from Yokohama and several members of the Swedish community, including Mr. and Mrs. Brusevitz and family, left for Sweden in Mr. Wallenberg's party. The Imperial Government Railways provided a special coach.

None of the Allied diplomatists in Japan were present to see the departing Swedish Minister off. For some time past his colleagues, representing Great Britain, America, France, Italy, and Belgium, have declined to meet Mr. Wallenberg, and have refused to accept invitations to functions at which he was expected to be present. Numerous rumours have been in circulation in Tokio as to the cause of his departure. In the absence of authentic information from the Foreign Office it would be improper to repeat those rumours, but when the Minister of a neutral country leaves the capital of an Allied State in the circumstances described the public will not be slow to draw the inference that he has engaged in conduct of a non-neutral nature. It is a matter for satisfaction that the activities prejudicial to the Allied cause which have undoubtedly been going on under the cover of neutrality have been stopped.

The departure from Tokio station was exceptionally quiet. With the exception of a small number of the relatives and friends of those Swedes who left in company with Mr. Wallenberg practically no members of the foreign community were present on the platform, and no prominent Japanese. The Foreign Office, represented by Mr. Y. Yoshida, one of the Foreign Minister's private secretaries.

Mrs. Wallenberg and Miss Wallenberg returned home last September. Mr. T. Fawcett will be Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio.

Later the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires informed the *Japan Advertiser* that no activities of a non-neutral nature had taken place at the Swedish Legation in Tokio during Mr. Wallenberg's tenure of office. The Chargé d'Affaires stated that Mr. Wallenberg was returning to Stockholm on a leave of absence.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

"SEEKING FRESH FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW."

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of copper piping from the Taikoo Dockyard. Defendant had been previously convicted for theft from the Kowloon Dock.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour and three hours' stocks.

A SILENT PRISONER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$200, from his master, a Japanese, residing at Kowloon.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe invited prisoner to make a statement, saying that it might effect his sentence, but defendant remained silent. Mr. Wolfe sentenced him to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT BY A HOTEL "BOY."

A "boy" employed at the Carlton Hotel pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain from a resident of the Hotel.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant took the articles from a coat, which was hanging inside complainant's wardrobe. They were found in the defendant's possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT OF BRASS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two brass cups, the property of the Admiralty.

It was stated that defendant, who was formerly employed as a casual coolie in the dockyard, entered the yard with several other labourers, who were returning to work after tiffin. He was arrested while removing the brass.

Defendant said he picked up the brass under the impression that it was no longer required.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated May 31st, state:—

Our last report was dated 4th May per str. *Dumera*. During the first part of the interval, the Chinese dealers, finding favourable opportunity, tried to take advantage of the prevailing low rates, and transactions were put through to the extent of 4,700 bales, only in best known chops of 10s yarn, which purchases were solely made for the Yunnan market. This influenced our market and the rates advanced to \$2 to \$5 per bale in this particular count.

No. 20s yarn is utterly neglected, as Japanese 20s yarn is still offering at very low rates. At the close, the tendency of the market is steady and seems likely to continue the same for some time to come.

Total sales, 4,700 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 10,000 bales. Arrivals.—Mail str. *Dilwara*, and extra str. *Zasuda Alara* from Bombay have brought 7,900 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

The Shanghai market has remained quiet and no business of interest has passed during the interval.

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales took place during the interval:—1,000 bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$235/242; 500 bales 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$236/239; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$243; 3,000 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20s at \$225/232; Setsu, No. 10s at \$203; Setsu, No. 20s at \$245; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$245.

Raw Cotton.—No Stock. Quotation:—Bengal, at \$45 to \$49; Chinese, at \$47 to \$53 per picul.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

Yesterday the solemn feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception by a High Pontifical Mass, at which Bishop Pozzoni officiated, assisted by the Very Rev. Fr. Noval, O.P., as Coadjutor and by a Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Blessed Sacrament was placed on a throne on the main altar and exposed throughout the day for public adoration. The Church was tastefully decorated. In the evening at 8.30 there was a grand procession, the march for which was played by the band of the Philharmonica. The banners of the various congregations and the silver crosses of the confraternities were carried, while a dozen little girls, each carrying a bouquet, were attired in angel's robes. The chief feature of the impressive procession was the pallium, borne by six members of the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, in which was the monstrance with the Holy Host held by the Bishop. A sermon on the Holy Eucharist was preached by the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Bozary Church, Kowloon, the service concluding with the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Tantum ergo was sung by Mr. E. G. d'Aquino, accompanied by Mr. O. Baptista, the organist.

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THE RENOWNED "MAXHED" OILED SILK RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE VERY LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

ALL SIZES AND COLOURS.

\$25.00 each.

THE "MAXHED" SHIP'S BRIDGE BLACK OILSKINS

FOR ROUGH WEAR.

SINGLE, DOUBLE SHOULDERS \$10.50

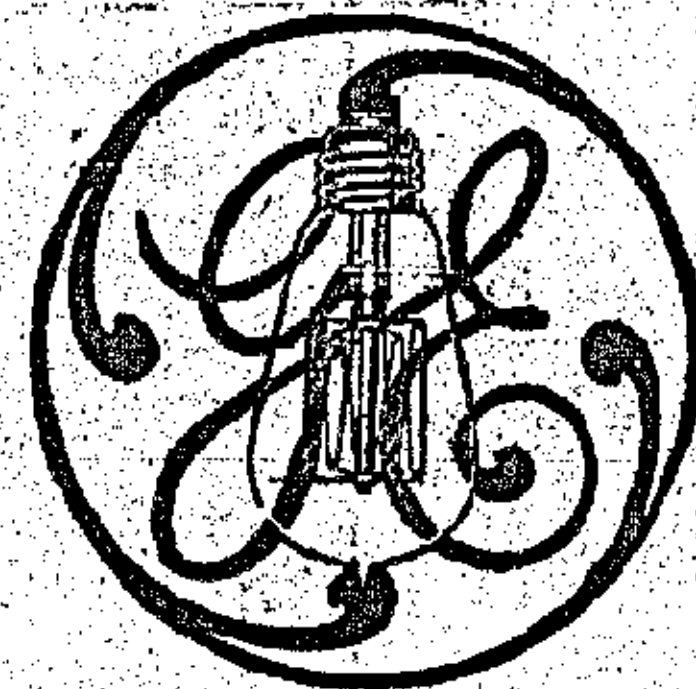
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1887

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

N^o. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on **MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M.,** at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **CHOW BENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Value in £ s d.
Lot 1, situated in the District of Kowloon, between the Victoria Harbour and the Kowloon Peninsula, and bounded by the Victoria Harbour, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the Victoria Harbour.	100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0"	1 1/4	1 1/4	£ 10 0 0

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of **B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.,** has been acquired by Messrs. **ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,** and will henceforth be carried on in their name.
Dated the 1st June, 1918.
B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co. [2083]

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. **B. MONTEITH WEBB & Co.,** in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.
Mr. **B. MONTEITH WEBB** has been appointed Managing Director of our Business in Hongkong and will sign for our Company.
Dated the 1st June, 1918.
ARNOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd. [2084]

NOTICE.

M. R. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firm's business here from this date upon Mr. **E. A. SOTOMANJES** leaving the Colony shortly.
ABDOLLAH EBRAHIM & Co.,
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2085]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

OWING to the sodden state of the ground the above Tennis match had to be postponed yesterday afternoon, and if the weather will permit the match will be played on **WEDNESDAY** next, at 4.30 P.M.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918. [2082]

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK; \$100 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE.
Apply, from 12 to 7 P.M., Room 68, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2086]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on **TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918,** if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order, **A. E. LOVE,**
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918. [2084]

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INTIMATIONS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the 28th February, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary. [2029]

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [1528]

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TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—**SECRETARY,**
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited. [1887]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—**C. H. GALE,**
P.W.D. [1888]

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD JUNE, 1918

THE RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

SINCE they resumed the offensive at the beginning of last week the enemy have admittedly achieved a very considerable success. They have driven a wedge twenty miles into the Allied front through difficult country, intersected by ridges and rivers, between Noyon and Craonne, thus entering a region further south than they have occupied since the beginning of trench warfare in 1914. They claim, also, to have captured 35,000 prisoners and a tremendous quantity of war material, including guns of the heaviest calibre and an aerodrome with machines. The attack was delivered with a force estimated at 25 divisions along a front, lightly-held, extending from Noyon to Ambrive—a distance of about seventy miles—and evidently took the Allies completely by surprise. We are told that the Germans first subjected our lines to an intense bombardment with gas-shells, compelling the troops who were holding the Chemins-des-Dames to wear their masks, with the result that it was impossible to give and understand orders. Following closely in the wake of a lifting barrage, the infantry then advanced in dense waves on the flank of the position from the Corbeny-Juvencourt region, outnumbering the defence by five to one. The difficulty due to the liberal use of gas by the enemy had been foreseen, and, as soon as it was clear that the Germans had established themselves on the crest, an order was given to abandon the whole of the ridge and fall back on the Aisne. The retirement was carried out in excellent order with small losses. The pressure being maintained, our troops were obliged to cross over the river. As always, they fought with magnificent valour; indeed, the operation is described as one of the most brilliant feats in the

war. Ground was repeatedly defended to the last man. British officers held the bridges to the last moment and perished with them when they were blown up. Aided by constant reinforcements, the enemy succeeded at night in crossing the Aisne between Vaillay and Berry-au-Bac, and, later, the Vesle, taking Soissons on their right flank, while seriously threatening Rheims on their left, where the British are under fire from the north, east and west. The Germans are now nearing the Marne, along which runs the Paris-Chalons Railway, the main communication between Paris and Verdun. Happily, their progress is being arrested by the arrival of the Allied reserves, who have already dealt them some heavy blows.

At the outset there was considerable doubt as to whether this stroke was merely a feint designed to cover a greater thrust in the neighbourhood of Amiens, and there is still some doubt on this point. It is recognised, however, that the enemy strategy is largely opportunistic, and, whether the theory that General LUDENDORFF wished to avoid a collision with the Allies' strategic reserves and sought a surprise he correct or not, it is evident that at the moment the enemy's whole strength is being employed in the battle raging between the Aisne and the Marne with the object of exploiting to the fullest the advantage already gained and pushing on to Paris. We may be sure, however, that Generalissimo Foch, though careful to guard the way to the coast ports, has not neglected the defence of the capital. As a glance at the map will show, the enemy occupy the inside of a semi-circle with a splendid service of railways at their command, enabling them to bring up troops rapidly from a considerable distance. In the circumstances it is probable that Generalissimo Foch decided to yield ground in the south, where there is more room for manoeuvring than in the west, so as to avoid dislocating his reserves, until he could be sure of the enemy's intentions. Nevertheless, after the assurances which have been given that a surprise was impossible, some explanation seems to be needed of the fact that the Allies were caught unawares, especially if it be true that the observation services had reported the disappearance of twenty German divisions from the northern front, that the High Command had endeavoured to discover their destination, and that prisoners taken on May 25th described enormous concentrations of troops and tanks and warned us that the attack was fixed for May 27th. It looks as though we have been out-generalled, and that we have had to rely once again upon the superiority of our troops to avert the full consequences of being unprepared.

The Gazette contains particulars of the amendment of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulations.

Major I. S. Cobbe, R.G.A., who before the war was stationed with the Hazara Mountain Battery at Kowloon, has been promoted A/Lieut.-Colonel.

Bomb. J. T. Newey, R.G.A., who, a short time ago, was a gunner in the 88th Co. R.G.A. in Hongkong, has been promoted 2nd-Lieut. for service in the field.

Dr. James Herbert Sanders has been appointed a member of the Medical Board, during the absence on leave of Dr. Robert Maclean Gibson, with effect from the 27th May, 1918.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 cases (6 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 cases (2 deaths); diphtheria, 1 case (1 death); puerperal fever, 1 case (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

It is notified in the Gazette that all persons now residing within the Peak District and all persons who may hereafter desire to reside within that District, excepting always the persons referred to in section of the Ordinance, must make application in writing to the Governor-in-Council for permission so to reside. Applications should be addressed to the Clerk of Councils.

PREPARING FOR A GERMAN MONEY TRUST.

The Chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank at the annual meeting voiced a warning that a German "money trust" under government guidance would endeavour after the war to control the world's finances by use of Deutsche, Dresdner and Disconto Gesellschaft banks working together. He said recent British bank mergers were calculated to counter this move.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
GOVERNMENT OBJECT TO PROPOSED SALE OF A CRUISER.

PEKING, May 31st.
The Chinese Government has advised the Foreign Legations that the proposal by Mo Yung-hsin to sell the Chinese cruiser *Kwanghai*, at present in Southern waters, will not be recognised. The price had been fixed at \$800,000 and Japanese were mentioned as probable buyers, but the transaction is unlikely.

THE FLEET AT CANTON.

It is understood that the independent fleet at Canton is willing to return to its allegiance to Peking on payment of its outstanding wages.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN YANGTZE VALLEY.

Floods in the Yangtze Valley are threatening widespread devastation.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

The formal Sino-Japanese Agreements were signed yesterday.

[THROUGH SEUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPAN'S POLICY OUTLINED.

LONDON, May 30th.
According to the *Daily Mail* correspondent at Tokio, Baron Goto says that neither Japan nor the Allies made any proposal as regards intervention in Siberia, but Japan will sympathetically consider the proposal if and when made. A homogeneous Army is essential to the expedition. It would be therefore, if Japan were allowed to conduct it alone, but Japan never seriously objected to Allied participation. The question of compensation would depend on varying circumstances, but Japan at present is not thinking of compensation, but merely the furthering of the Allied cause. Japan is equally opposed to Bolshevism and German domination. She desires a peaceful and well-ordered China.

Baron Goto declared that Great Britain was the factor responsible for the more cordial relations between Japan and America. Baron Goto denied that he was pro-German or anti-English; he was above all Japanese. He thought the war would still last a long time, but he was confident of an Allied victory.

SIR C. S. ADDIS ELECTED TO BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 1st.
Sir C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been elected a Director of the Bank of England for the remainder of the year, in place of Mr. A. G. Sandeman, retired.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COUNTRY OF THE "CHUNG WAO" SAN PO.]

CANTON, June 2nd.

THE FLOODS.

It is reported that the flood is increasing daily. The trains of the Canton-Samsui Railway can only reach Sainam, as the stations beyond are flooded.

SWAMP REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming, in view of the Canton forces' recent victories, has sent officers to recruit 30 regiments of new soldiers. It is said that the military measures in Swatow have greatly increased since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's arrival.

KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

We are informed that the Kwangsi leaders in Kwangtung will be driven out of the Province. General Luk has ordered the Tuchun in Canton to be prepared.

TRANSPORTS SUNK.

The Tuchun has received reports that two transports full of ammunition, which were captured in Hunan, were capsized and sank, on the way to Canton.

REVOLUTION IN HUNG SHAN.

Un Tai, after declaring independence in the Huang Shan district, has issued a manifesto denouncing General Luk and the Tuchun, Mok Wing-sun. Un has appointed one of his supporters as magistrate of the district. It is said that General Lung has sent supplies to Un from Chin Shan (near Macao), which Lung's supporters are occupying. It is also reported that certain leaders declared independence in the Shun Tak district the other day.

NORTHERN TROOPS.

It is reported that large armies have been sent from Kiangsu and Anhui Provinces to Kiangsi. These armies have arrived at Kiangsi (Kiangsi), and are proceeding to meet the Canton forces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The most interesting part of the statement made by the Attorney-General on the Conscription Bill was that the "Government were prepared to deal sympathetically with the question of allowances for the dependants of those men who might be sent to the Front." This is the crux of the whole matter. What does the Government's sympathy amount to? We must bear in mind that it is not the intention to send every physically fit man to the Front. Some will be retained in the "essential interests of the Colony," and the phrase, as the Attorney-General was careful to explain, covers "the essential trade interests," which, being interpreted, means the large private business enterprises—something, be it noted, quite distinct from the interests which are directly concerned with the maintenance of supplies, and therefore essential to our fighting strength, that have been brought under State control.

Under the Conscription Bill, it is to be presumed, many small business men with wives and families to support will have to leave the Colony, their homes will be broken up and their prospects blighted. "Oh, well," it may be said, "they will only be doing their duty; they will not suffer more than thousands of better men have suffered before them." Perfectly true, but what have their "sympathisers" to say. The circumstances of life in a Far Eastern Colony are far different from those at Home. Would it be too much to ask that the wives should receive, say, \$200 a month, with an extra \$50 for each child, to be fixed at the present rate of exchange and paid in sterling if the women and children desire to leave for some country which, although not to be compared to England, might still be regarded as preferable to this small island. "What nonsense!" I can hear some of the plutocrats engaged in "the essential trade interests" exclaim—I trust the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will not be among the number—"Where is the money coming from?" Well, gentlemen, this is not a charitable appeal, but a fair statement of the case as I see it. Continue to sell your American and Japanese goods for the benefit of the Empire, and thank God that you are able to trade upon so large a scale that the Powers that Be regard you as essential. You are saved a great deal of discomfort.

And what of the Government? Is a scheme impossible because it may be without precedent? Is it always necessary to seek information from "other directions" before you can decide? Has not the great war yet succeeded in jerking you out of that rut in which you are popularly supposed to pass your placid and uneventful lives. The Treasury is bursting with money. Even were it depleted what difference would the cost of the allowances suggested make in next year's budget? You know perfectly well that the matter could be so arranged that no real sacrifice would be entailed upon anyone. Why, if the worst came to the worst, you might even stay for a few months the development of any new motor-roads. That, of course, might be a little hardship, but remember how often you have preached the necessity of everyone "doing his bit." If you are unwilling—no other word can be used—to adopt a plan approximating to the one outlined, say so, but do not prate any more of sympathy. It is time to stop the flag-wagging and to get down to hard facts. In such a case as this "sympathy," to save it from the charge of hypocrisy, must be translated into deeds.—Yours faithfully,

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1918.

TIMBER YARD FIRE.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

An extensive fire broke out early on Saturday morning in the Kwong Hing Cheong timber yard, situated at the corner of Shantung and Reclamation Streets, Yauwatti. The fire, fanned by a slight breeze, spread rapidly, and the adjoining dwellings were threatened. The fire float and several firemen left Hongkong, but before they arrived on the scene valuable assistance had been rendered by the Police Reservists and also by Mr. Stutz.

The origin of the fire is not known. The yard is insured up to \$2,000 in various companies.

THE WAR.

ENEMY MOVING TOWARDS THE MARNE.

ADVANCE APPRECIABLY SLACKENED.

SEVERAL ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

GERMANS CLAIM 35,000 PRISONERS.

FRENCH TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

AIR-RAIDS ON PARIS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

1,158 PRISONERS TAKEN IN MAY.

LONDON, May 30th.
10.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—In the course of local fighting at Aveluywood, reported this morning, we advanced our line and took 30 prisoners. We took 1,158 prisoners in May, including 29 officers.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 2nd.
1.30 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Our aeroplanes did successful work on May 31st. Long distance bombers, in the morning, despite strong opposition from the enemy aircraft, dropped over a ton of bombs on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. One British machine did not return.

Another group of British aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on a railway triangle at Metzablon.

We dropped a further 31 tons of bombs during the course of the day on different targets behind the enemy's lines.

We brought down 20 German machines, while six were driven down uncontrollable.

Our anti-aircraft machines shot down another machine.

One British machine is missing.

We dropped 16 tons of bombs during the night, including 6 tons, on Bruges Docks and Zeebrugge and Bruges canal.

In addition we dropped 4 tons on railway junctions and stations in Metzablon, Karlsruhe and Thionville. All our machines returned. One German night-bomber was brought down in flames on our lines.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, May 1st.
10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

CHIEFLY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 1st.
2.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

There was local fighting to our advantage at Aveluy Wood and northward of Albert, in which we captured a few prisoners.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors, and at night-time southward and westward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 1st.
12.40 a.m.

Our aeroplanes and balloons on May 30th were very active, the fine weather enabling much work to be done. Bombing was carried out vigorously all day on different targets, including railways, dumps, roads, and billets at Merville, Armentieres, Bapaume, Albert, and Valenciennes.

We brought down 28 German machines and two balloons and drove down six machines uncontrollable. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped 17 tons of bombs at night-time and again attacked Bruges docks, causing large fires.

Our long distance night squadrons dropped 4 tons of bombs on railway stations and sidings at Metzablon, Thionville, Courcelle, Karthaus and Esch. All returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 31st.

A wireless German official report states:—Our attack is favourably progressing from Noyon to westward of Rheims.

FRENCH FRONT.

ADVENTUROUS AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 1st.

Reuters' Correspondent at the American Headquarters, reports:—Two British airmen who were forced to land on German territory have achieved an incredible adventure. They walked twenty miles along the course and swam across a tributary of the river Moselle, and reached the enemy's front line. They crawled through the barbed-wire on No Man's Land, where they said there was luxuriant vegetation. In creeping to a shed for shelter they drew several shots from a German sentry, who, luckily, was almost as scared as the fugitives. The airmen all day remained beneath a thick hedge, one watching while the other was sleeping, and at nightfall they made their way to the French trenches.

ALL ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN.

PARIS, June 1st.

A communiqué states:—On our left, in the region of lower Ailette, the Germans continued their pressure.

We broke all enemy attacks in the region of Bierincourt and west of that place.

An enemy attack which succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sampigny, was thrown back to the right bank.

The enemy's effort was chiefly made in the sector of Soissons and further south in the direction of the Neuilly front.

Westward of Soissons we vigorously counter-attacked and stopped all attempts of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses and was unable to progress.

On this side, however, he succeeded in gaining ground west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and towards that town, passing beyond Oulchy-le-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

In the centre weak German elements reached the north bank of the Marne between Charieres and Jaulgonne. The situation is unchanged on our right, also north-west and north of Rheims.

FRENCH TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

PARIS, June 1st.

A communiqué states:—The enemy's drive was continued yesterday, towards the close of the day and during the night with redoubled violence on the front Soissons to the Chateau Thierry.

In the region of Soissons and on the Chaudin-Vierzy line, our troops, continuing their counter-attacks with tireless energy, have driven back the enemy, hurled against this front and have gained ground everywhere and taken hundreds of prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

South of Soissons the enemy has been driven back on Crise.

Further south, after obstinate fighting, Chaudin and Vierzy were captured and lost several times, but remain in our hands.

The battle was no less violent in the region of Chouy and on the Neuilly front. Our troops smashed the enemy's attacks and maintained their line immediately to the east of these localities.

On the northern bank of the Marne the enemy pushed his advanced elements from the northern and eastern edges of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil.

On our right there have been very lively engagements on the road from Dormars to Rheims.

The situation north-west and north of Rheims is unchanged.

FRENCH MAINTAIN POSITIONS.

PARIS, May 31st.

A communiqué states:—The enemy continued his effort on his right as far as the Oise by means of violent attacks in the region of Ailette. We fell back fighting to positions north of the Bierincourt-Epagny line.

In the region of Soissons and farther south the enemy attacks were smashed against the heroic resistance of our troops, who maintained the positions at the western entrance to the town and along the Chateau Thierry road.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUR LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Palestine official message states:—We advanced our line to a maximum depth of 1½ miles on a front of 5½ miles in the coastal area southward and south-eastward of Tabor, capturing two posts and repulsing several counter-attacks with considerable enemy loss.

The Arabs renewed their attacks in the Hedjaz railway, northward of Maan, taking 125 prisoners and effecting important remissions.

MOUNTED TROOPS WITHDRAW WITHOUT INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, June 1st.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our mounted troops, which drove the Turks over Lesser Zab, withdrew without interference.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAIDS ON FRENCH CAPITAL.

LONDON, May 1st.

At 11 o'clock last evening and at midnight there were alarms of raids on Paris. The first group did not reach Paris, but the second group dropped bombs on the Capital.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY.

LONDON, May 31st.

It was expected in some quarters that Germany would observe towards Paris on Corpus Christi Day the same consideration which had been solicited on behalf of Cologne, but it turned out otherwise. Not only did the bombardment of Paris continue yesterday as usual, but the Germans succeeded in hitting a church.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, June 1st.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—Greek troops, supported by French artillery, attacked the very strong enemy positions of Skradilegen on a 12 kilometre front and two in depth and captured their objectives.

An enemy counter-attack failed. Over 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners are so far counted, and a large quantity of material was captured.

OVER 1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, June 1st.
10.15 p.m.

An official message states:—A Bulgarian counter-attack against our new positions in Skradilegen failed. The prisoners now number 1712.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 31st.

An Italian official report states:—We repulsed an attack against the bridge-head at Caposile.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REDUCED CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

DEPRESSION IN DUTCH INDIA'S PLANTATION CIRCLES.

LONDON, May 30th.

The *Times* Amsterdam Correspondent states that Dutch-Indian plantation circles in Amsterdam have recently been greatly depressed owing to the reduced consumption of sugar in the Allied countries, and the restricted shipping facilities. It is reported that 6,500,000 piculs of the last crop are still unsold owing to inability to ship it. Sugar prices now range from 1s. 10d. to 11s. 8d., which is said to be below cost price.

Herr S. W. Zevver, of Messrs. Tiedeman and Van Kercken, and Dr. J. W. Ramaer, representative of the general syndicate of sugar manufacturers of the Dutch Indies, are proceeding to London to endeavour to remove the difficulties.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, May 30th.

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage of the Education Bill, the section abolishing "half-timers" in elementary schools was accepted without a division.

Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, explained that it was not proposed that the change should come into operation during war-time.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

STORIES OF SHAMEFUL BARBARISM.

LONDON, June 1st.

An official report on the treatment of prisoners of war, published to-day, confirms the unofficial stories of shameful barbarism. One man, captured on March 23rd, 1918, was compelled to work immediately, serving a German field-gun with ammunition and digging out a position for it under British fire.

A working party, including Warrant officers, N.C.O.s and Medical men were made to work on the roads, and on light railways under shellfire and were knocked about with riflebutts and sticks. One man was thrashed until he lay on the ground groaning. One working party had a corporal killed and three men wounded by shellfire. Many, who were behind the lines died through weakness. When fresh batches were captured they were kept working behind the lines instead of being sent to registered camps.

MEXICO'S MINING ROYALTY.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

The Mexican Government has notified American companies operating in Mexico that it intends to double the amount of bullion they are required to re-export against ore exported.

Under the present arrangement, which the United States approved of, 25 per cent. of the value of the gold and silver in the ores shipped must be returned to Mexico.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 1st.

The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 6.)

BEDFORD SCHOOL WAR RECORD.

At a meeting of the Old Bedfordians Committee, at which the chair was taken by Lieut-Commander N. C. Craig, R.C., M.P., R.N.V.R., the following statement of the service of Old Bedfordians in the war was read:—Serving, 2,600; killed, 339; wounded, 238; mentioned in despatches, 502; C.B., 7; C.M.G., 12; C.I.E., 4; Bar D.S.O., 3; D.S.O., 83; V.C., 3; second bar M.C., 1; bar M.C., 14; M.C., 144; D.S.C., 4; D.O.M., 2; M.M., 5; French honours, 16; foreign orders, 13; and Albert Medals First Class, 2. The committee resolved unanimously that a memorial hall, with library and museum, should be built to commemorate those who have died in the war.

JEW AND SULTAN.

THE JUST CLAIM.

[BY THE MOROCCO CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES"]

Over the head of the young Sultan waved the crimson and gold parasol of State. By his side walked black slaves waving long scarves, that no flies or dust might desecrate his holy person. Before him went spearbearers and led horses trapped in coloured silks and gold, and banners of every colour, and behind came the great rabble of an army which followed the Sultan on his marches.

The people of Meknes had turned out in their thousands to welcome him, and the shrill cries of the women mingled with the blatant notes of the Sultan's parti-coloured band, mounted on horseback. Suddenly the guns on the city walls boomed out their salute. The bandmen's horses took fright, and galloped right and left into the olive groves, the scared riders, untrained to horsemanship, clinging with one hand to their saddles while with the other they endeavoured to hold their trumpets to their lips. A minute or two and they had disappeared, though an occasional long-drawn and inharmonious note from the depths of the olive woods bespoke their still retreating presences.

The Sultan did not enter the town that day, and when his Majesty had sought the opinion of his Imperial tutor, the writer, who was his guest, strolled into the walled city to pay a visit to old friends, Mordehai ben Suim and his wife Rachel.

Now Mordehai ben Suim was the principal Jew merchant of Meknes, and a man of wealth and importance. He dealt in many things, and flourished in all, and his wife arrayed herself in much fine raiment, and wore many strings of seed-pearls upon her neck and many rings upon her fingers, and grew exceedingly fat.

A WELCOME.

When the writer arrived at Mordehai's house in the "Mellah"—or Ghetto—of Meknes he was embraced by the whole family, and the neighbours were called in and fiery drinks were served in minute glasses, and lumps of sticky quince jam were offered him on the end of a fork and the juice dropped on to his coat, and Rachel filled his pockets with creamy cakes, and the servant upset the coffee over his knees and into his shoes, and the whole neighbourhood crowded round him and asked him a thousand questions at once. And they brought musicians, who beat drums and tambourines and howled songs of welcome at the top of their voices, and called him "blessed"—until the courtyard of the house of Mordehai was a veritable pandemonium. Never was such a welcome given, for did not the writer at that moment stand high in the favour of the Sultan—and Mordehai had a claim against the Moorish Government?

At last a move was made to an upper chamber, gorgeous in painted woodwork and piled with great divans of mattresses, where only Mordehai and his wife remained. It was here that the merchant told the writer of his claim.

In that upper chamber Mordehai described the looting of the Jews' quarter of the town a few months before during an incursion of the Berber tribes, and both he and his wife wept copious tears during the narration of their losses. A rapid calculation on the part of the writer soon convinced him that these good people had lost in the pillage of their store more than the whole year's trade of Meknes, which was, to say the least, improbable; but in Morocco narrowness of detail, and the Oriental mind is prone to exaggeration. Would not the writer obtain justice for them from the Commander of the Faithful?

Now the one subject to which the Moorish Court paid remarkably little attention was justice. The writer knew that it would be difficult indeed to arouse any interest in Mordehai's petition, but he could not refuse to do his utmost. So he bade Rachel put on all her most gorgeous apparel and jewels, on the morrow and station herself—if she could climb up—on the pedestal of one of the great marble columns of that most magnificent of Moorish gateways, the Bab Mansur el-Ali in the Kasba at Meknes, through which the Sultan would ride on his State entry into the town. She was to cry with a loud voice as he passed:—

"Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaiden to die of hunger? Justice, O my Lord, Justice!"

Anything more fantastic than good fat Rachel, dying of hunger could not be imagined, but that was no matter.

THE DREAM.

In the evening the writer was received in audience of the Sultan, and, having discussed the events of the day, he informed his Majesty that he had had a strange dream. Now the Sultan was a firm believer in dreams, and listened with the greatest attention to the narration of how in his sleep the writer had seen the Sultan pass through the great gate way of Mansur. And as he emerged he saw a Jewish woman in gorgeous clothes, and decked in jewels, standing on the pedestal of one of the columns, who cried aloud, "Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaiden to die of hunger? Justice, O my Lord, Justice!" The Sultan could find no interpretation for the dream, and decided to wait for the morrow.

On the following morning as the Sultan passed under the great gate of Mansur a very fat Jewish woman, as a Macaw parrot, excited and peeping, was to be seen above the heads of the Sultan's band, which was stationed at that spot. She was perched on the pedestal of one of the marble columns, to the smooth surface of which she clung with one arm, while she wildly gesticulated with the other, crying in loud voice, "Will my Lord the Sultan, on whose life be blessings, allow his handmaiden to die of hunger?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the month of May the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—199 vests, 45 night shirts, 105 shirts, 33 dressing-gowns, 147 pairs pyjamas, 197 bed-jackets, 23 reversible bed-jackets, 39 pairs slippers, 50 pairs rattan slippers (kindly given by Captain Hodgins), 10 pairs invalid boots, 10 surgical coats, 10 surgical shirts, 78 milk covers, 78 shrouds, 16 mosquito nets, 11 eye bandages, 7 head bandages, 25 dozen handkerchiefs, 13 small pillows, 22 scrubbers, 78 mops, 1 fly-catcher, canvas and wool, playing-cards, and (by kind contribution) 38 vests and 13 bed-jackets. These were packed in 5 cases and sent to the Red Cross distributing centre at Bombay.

The wool department packed one case containing 380 pairs socks (70 of which were contributed by Mrs. Green, of the "Little Bits Society"), 9 caps, 30 bed-socks, 21 operation stockings, and 19 white caps. These were sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia. Besides the above, they gave locally 13 mufflers, 22 pairs socks, 1 pair operation stockings, 14 helmets, 10 knee-caps, and 1 pair gloves.

The Mother's Union's contribution to May's packing consisted of 10 vests, 7 shirts, 7 pyjamas, 7 bed-jackets, 22 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs socks, 4 pairs gloves, 4 night shirts, and 4 knee caps.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GUARDS.

SHARPSHOOTERS ON THE ROOFS.

Federal, State and City officials were congratulating themselves on April 7th that President Wilson's visit to the Baltic, more on the occasion of the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war had been without untoward incident. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to safeguard the President while in the city. So stringent and drastic were the regulations that he virtually was surrounded with a human cordon from the time he came here until he departed. United States Marshal Stockham sent an order to the enemy aliens that they were to remain indoors during the hours of the parade and under no circumstances were to be found in the vicinity of the building where the President spoke for the third Liberty Loan.

The reviewing stand on Mount Royal avenue is surrounded by apartment houses, the Calvert and Mount Royal being the largest. On the hill before the President arrived Colonel Riggs, of the 2nd Maryland Infantry, sent soldiers with loaded rifles to pace the roofs of these buildings, with orders to shoot down anybody who tried to get close to the President. The sight of these sentries eight and ten stories in the air, marching up and down with rifles unslung, sent an apprehensive shiver up many a backbone. Meanwhile Captain Sauter was in charge of several hundred police, who kept vigil about the grand stand. Marshal Stockham had 14 deputies especially on the lookout for alien enemies, but only two ventured within the forbidden zone. One of these was 60 years old, and after looking at his identification card the marshal sent him home, with strict orders not to leave it.

Marshal Stockham also broke up an alleged enemy-alias plot to harass the visitors to this city gathered here for the celebration. Germans employed as waiters in two of the largest hotels struck and asked for shorter hours, more money and better working conditions. The marshal wasted scant time in breaking this strike. He got a list of the aliens and sent his deputies out to arrest them. They found four at their homes and one of these men asserted there was to be a meeting of the others at a place on Lexington Street. Stockham got in touch with Marshal Carter and the Federal and city police raided the place and captured two others, said to be leaders in the strike.

Justice — but she got no further, for her hot hand slipped on the smooth marble and she dived head foremost into the gaudy hand, disappearing among the affrighted musicians, and the brass instruments to the blatant notes of the Moorish National Anthem.

SETTLING THE CLAIM.

But the Sultan had seen and heard. He turned his head and caught the writer's eye for he was close behind in the procession. And then the *cortège* passed on. An hour later the writer was summoned to the Sultan's presence. "Your dream was miraculous," said his Majesty. "You must find out what it means, and at once. Go, I am impatient to know the result." In a few hours the Sultan had a complete report of the matter. Convinced that Providence had intervened in favour of justice, he charged one of his venerable uncles to settle the claim by a draft on the Minister of War, who by that period, having amassed a great fortune, was being systematically squeezed.

So the Sultan's uncle settled the claim, and told the writer how happy he had been to have been chosen as the instrument of justice, but he did not say that he had kept half the money for himself. It was Mordehai who told the writer that, adding that, as he was sure such would be the case, he had taken the precaution of claiming just three times the value of the goods that he had lost. So all the important people were satisfied — the Sultan for having on this rare occasion done justice, his venerable uncle for having unexpectedly and undeservedly obtained a considerable sum of money, and Mordehai and Rachel for having gained more than they had lost. The only person who might have complained was the Minister of War, out of whose pocket the money had come, but he was in disgrace, so he did not count.

PREMIER AND MINERS. A STRAIGHT TALK.

The special conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That, in view of the ballot vote not showing a two-thirds majority, we recommend the conference to advise the men not to resist the taking of 50,000 men from the mines for the Army."

This course was recommended by the Executive Committee which met the Prime Minister a few days previously and laid before him the result of the ballot, which showed a majority of 39,570 against the comb-out.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Executive was of a particularly frank nature. He said:—I am glad that you have given me this opportunity of meeting you. I have watched this ballot, I need hardly tell you, with great interest and a great measure of anxiety. The vote I will not pretend is a satisfactory one, because it certainly is not. It is very unsatisfactory to any body of men in the kingdom in an hour of such emergency should feel for any reason that they are not called upon to make a further contribution towards any effort which is necessary in order to pull the country through. The miners of Great Britain have made, there is no doubt at all, as brilliant a contribution to the Army as any body of men in the whole Empire. That makes it all the more deplorable that, at the present moment, when the issue is a question of endurance, and when the failure of Russia even to defend its own territories has cast upon us the responsibility of making further efforts to defend liberty in Europe, that we should have had this vote.

However, the Miners' Federation, very properly, have throughout the whole of these discussions disclaimed any intention of claiming on behalf of the men of their trade a privileged position. And obviously they could not do so. No trade can claim a privileged position. I have met here the engineers at two or three conferences, and I have put it to them quite bluntly whether it was their contention that men, because they happened to be engineers, were entitled to a position of privilege and of exemption which would not be applied to any other trade; and they instantly gave a reply which, I have no doubt, would be the reply that every miner would give; they said they put forward no such claim. What has happened in this case is this. It is absolutely essential for us, if we are to avoid defeat, to have more men to maintain our Armies in the field. I have never heard anyone challenge that need. I have heard people say that we ought to give in. Well, I do not know that I have heard anybody say that we ought to give in, but people put forward proposals the effect of which would be, if you accepted them, that you would in fact have given in. But I have never heard anyone say: "You ought to play the Bolsheviks' part, withdraw your Armies from the field, hand your cannon over to the enemy, let him capture your territories in France, and march up to Calais and Boulogne, and trample down Europe." I have never heard anyone say that we had a ghost of a chance of holding our own against this military despotism in Europe unless we got more men.

THAT IS REAL ANARCHY.

And I am utterly at a loss to know where the men are to be found if, first of all, the engineers say, "We will not find the men," and then the miners say, "We will not find the men." You do not mind my speaking quite plainly, because we have come here for plain speaking. I have no doubt if exemption is claimed, if privileges are established, if the two of the greatest trades in the kingdom, a third trade will come along—I have no doubt it is there ready and waiting—and say: "Very well, we also claim to take, and we will take, a ballot of our members to find out whether they ought not to be exempted as well as the miners and engineers."

This would mean anarchy; it is not government. It means that each group and section of the community is to determine for itself whether it will obey a law which comes from the State as a whole. If you are dissatisfied with our policy, the nation can change its Government, and can determine whether there is to be peace or war. But the moment a Government, representing the community with the full assent of the House of Commons—and this has never been challenged even by the Labour party in the House of Commons—issues a command, with the unanimous assent of every party in the State, if you allow each section of the community to begin to decide for itself whether it is to obey, that is real anarchy. I should have thought the experience of the Bolsheviks in Russia would have shown how utterly fatal that sort of policy is for democracy. You may think I am not so good a democrat as some of you. That is a matter of opinion. But I know that this kind of conditional independence would lead to democracy from beginning to end.

Do you know what has happened today? Early this morning the German Armies have attacked us on a front of sixty miles. They have attacked us with overwhelming forces. Where have they come from? They have come from the country where democracy has failed to do its duty, because each group there began to decide for itself whether it would defend its native land. Therefore have these masses been able to fall upon us. Under those conditions, to discuss whether the miners and engineers are going to make their contribution to defend their native land—I am amazed that it should be debatable. I am prepared to face anything but unless the Government is going to be supported in defending this country and its liberties it is far better that the Government should go out and say, "Let us have anarchy in this land." That is the only answer. I am prepared to take the consequences, but we cannot have the decisions of the national Executive, submitted to any sections of the community, however important, for them to say whether they will obey the law or not.

I had the same question to decide with the land. We gave orders for the cutting up of land in order to increase the food supplies of the people, and one or two owners of land said, "We decline to cut up our land." The vast majority gladly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GENERAL HERTZOG AND ALLIES.

REBUKE FROM GENERAL BOTHA.

In the Union House of Assembly, Cape Town, on March 25th, General Botha formally moved a resolution expressing the admiration of South Africa for the gallantry shown by the British Armies in the battle now in progress in France.

Sir Thomas Smart paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery of Sir Douglas Haig's troops, and Colonel Creswell associated the Labour members with the motion.

General Hertzog agreed with the portion of the motion dealing with the heroism of the troops. He also agreed with the need of a lasting peace, and especially with President Wilson's advocacy of a League of Nations, but he objected to the section in the motion praying for success to the arms of the Allies. To support that sentiment, he said, would be to subscribe to the policy of empire-building which had been responsible for all wars. The time had come for peace. Neither the Allies, nor the Germans, nor the world at large, stood to win anything by continuing the war. If it continued, it would mean ruin for Europe.

Mr. J. X. Merriman reminded General Hertzog that the latter had accepted the post of a Minister of the British Crown, and had taken the oath of allegiance. General Hertzog had deliberately closed his eyes to the great issues at stake, and had dragged in petty, miserable politics. A number of Nationalist speakers followed, declining to support the resolution until the "injustice" done to the former had been rectified.

General Botha, in reply, complained that the tone of the Nationalist speeches was anti-British. Not a single word had been uttered against Germans. Referring to the Republican propaganda, General Botha reiterated his firm intention to abide by the signature of the Vereeniging Treaty. It was the grossest hypocrisy to ask the Imperial Government to grant a Constitution and then turn round and want a Republic. The Constitution was framed on South Africa's initiative and not at the request of the Imperial Government, and he bitterly denounced the Nationalist refusal to send a message to Sir Douglas Haig when the deeds of valour which were being performed were so great that even the German communiques spoke of them in the highest terms, and when a terrific struggle for the freedom of the world was going on. The Nationalists had not mentioned a word about unfortunate Belgium and the great sacrifices of France, because they were on the Allies' side, yet members of that House bore Huguenot names. Amid loud cheers he referred to the exploit of South Africans in Gaucha Wood. The only object of the Nationalist speeches was to divide the country. That could only lead to civil war.

General Botha's motion was adopted by sixty-three votes to twenty. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of the figures, and the National Anthem. Not only the members, but the occupants of the Press and public galleries joined in the Nationalists retained their seats throughout. *Heuter.*

observed. We had to tell the few who were known to have been intended for land-lords to obey as well as anybody else. If you begin to have one section of the community taking upon itself the right to determine whether it is going to obey orders which are intended to defend the very life of the community, there is an end of all government. Then you will come to a condition of things when, believe me, the people who are at the top, and who in the long run are generally able to take care of themselves, but the poor devils at the bottom.

WHY GERMANY HAS ATTACKED.

It has always been so in the history of the whole world, from the beginning to the present day, that those who suffer from that sort of "pull devil, pull baker" business are not the men who have been strong enough to force them to serve right up to the top and are able to defend themselves with their own strong right arms, but those at the bottom. It is better there. I am talking with a good deal of feeling, because I have only just had this news about this overwhelming attack upon us which has taken place. It is an attack which, I again repeat, has been brought about entirely by the failure of Russian democracy to have its orders obeyed; each section of the community determined which order it would or would not obey; when asked how and under what conditions each section of the community, each little country, each little trade, would obey the orders of the Central Government, and the result is that half Russia has been taken away, partly by the Germans and partly by others, and nobody knows what will become of the rest.

I regret that, under these conditions, it is absolutely essential for the Government to proceed with the decision which it has deliberately come to in order to save the country from disaster. This vote does not represent the majority of the miners. It represents, it is perfectly true, a majority of those who voted, but not a very large majority. The majority who voted—I do not know whether they had any guidance at all from their leaders, or whether they were left without any guidance as to what particular vote to give, but they represent a minority of the miners of this kingdom, and I am very glad to think that. And the second vote is a vote which rather indicates that on the whole even the majority of those who did vote quite contemplated the possibility that the Government should take this action.

That is all, I am afraid. The Germans might be at Calais, and the only answer we have to give is a vote of the Miners' Federation to say that they are not prepared to fight. You cannot give that answer, and I do not believe that the miners would give it; I am perfectly certain they would not. I know the miners pretty well. There is no more patriotic body of men in the whole kingdom, and, on behalf of the Government, I am prepared to take the chance of the miners not giving that answer.

NINE MONTHS ON THE GERMAN RAIDER "WOLF."

A TWO-MILE SWIM THROUGH SHARKS.

[BY T. E. REED, SECOND OFFICER OF THE S.S. "WAINUNA."]

About nine months ago, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, I became a prisoner of war in German hands. We were close upon 600 miles from Auckland and off Sunday Island when a seaplane from the raider *Wolf* flew just above the topmasts of our ship, the *s.s. Wainuna*, and dropped on the forecastle head a bag with a red flag, containing a message which said: "Stop immediately. Take your orders from the German cruiser. Do not use your wireless or I will bomb you."

After the seaplane had exploded a bomb ahead of us we decided to obey the German orders, and the big cruiser came up and took us on board. As we came on deck the crew of Germans gave us a salute, which we returned. We told them we were bound for the country of their new enemy—America.

"Why did America declare war?" asked one of the officers. "She is very foolish."

I replied "Not at all." This expression seemed to puzzle him very much, and I went on to explain. The ship's doctor inquired if there was any sickness, and then we were invited to a bath and presented with a big handful of strong soft soap and a tub of fresh water. While we were washing ourselves, a German officer named von Osam, whom we christened "Little Willie" and the beautiful *Hun* on account of his rascally bluntness to the Crown Prince, told us the war would soon be over as England would be starving in three months. We replied that things were not nearly so bad as in Germany.

A mine officer named Dietrich told us that we would be well treated, and that we must not believe the stories about German atrocities in the English papers. But, of course, we knew very well that the reason why they were a little considerate was that at any time a British cruiser might come along and the position be reversed.

The constant fear of the British Navy haunted these Germans day and night. There was nothing sporting about their conduct. The captain was a typical *Hun*, surly and continually bullying his officers and men. He scarcely ever seemed to take his eyes off the deck and never spoke a civil word to anyone. He would haul inmates at the point of a bayonet, and seemed to have no gentlemanly instincts. He would never attempt to stop anything but the most inoffensive little ships that were likely to be unarmed. He sank a little French schooner one day, and I remember he turned quite white and trembled when he discovered that this craft had two guns on board. Like the rest of the crew he spoke very good English until he got excited, and then his language was quaint.

Two of our comrades, the chief officer, Mr. Blake, and the second engineer, Mr. Steers, of the *s.s. Turritella*, escaped one night to a little island and were never recaptured. It was a very plucky venture, for we were two miles from the shore and there were quite a number of sharks about, some of which we had caught only a day before. They escaped just before we were sent below. They had fishing lines wound round them, a bottle each full of matches, fish-hooks made out of nails, and one of the lifebelts which they inflated when they got into the water. They got over the poop before dark and intended waiting in the water close to the rudder until darkness, and then bent off for the island. They were going to keep together as long as possible, so that they could make a combined defence if attacked by sharks. If one man failed the other was to go on. We never saw them again, and the few of us who knew felt their absence very much, for they were fine fellows and game enough for anything. The *Huns* did not miss them until a long while afterwards. They did not know about it when they sent a lifeboat off with a squad to have the boat hauled but there, they could not beach the boat, and one man had to swim through the surf with a line, and he pulled in a raft. They brought back four sacks full of oranges, pine apples, and bananas. With fruit and fish to live on our comrades, if they got ashore safely, must be living the life of Robinson Crusoe, for the island was apparently uninhabited.

HO Eventually all hands were mustered and then the *Huns* found out that the two were gone. Little Willie went white with rage, or it may have been fear of answer to face his commander. "You answer me," he shouted to us. "These men escape. Where? What time? You understand, yes. Stop as you are stand." Then he went to try to explain to his terrible captain, nicknamed "Almighty Joe," who returned them to us to say that we should no longer be treated as gentlemen, and that we would be mustered four times daily allowed on deck only an hour a day for 28 days, and buy no more than one bottle of beer a month.

The most serious punishment was the confinement in the hold of the ship 23 hours out of the 24, together with the prisoners from the other British ships that had been captured. Altogether there were between 200 and 300 of us.

There was a Dane who happened to be in Germany when war broke out and was collared for service. All the same, he was very independent and would not put up with the discipline like the rest of them. He dressed himself in a frock coat and a dilapidated tall hat and amused himself very much.

Our ship was sunk after she had gallantly resisted for three hours a tremendous lot of gunfire. The other prisoners on board told us that the *Wolf* had been sailing for two months without seeing a ship and that they were making for the Kermadec Isles for overhauling and cleaning when they suddenly saw us. It was a great surprise. The prisoners were all on the poop and the German band was playing the usual "Germany over all" business. Each player in turn stopped playing as his eyes saw us, the drummer being the last, and banking away for some time after the others had cleared off.

I asked Dietrich what they would do with us if they went into action with a Britisher or any other cruiser. He said (Continued at foot of next column.)

FOR ALL WHO HAVE FALLEN. "FOR FREEDOM AND HONOUR."

It has been decided that the memorial to be given to the next-of-kin of those who have fallen in the war is to consist of a bronze plaque, one copy of which will be forwarded to the next-of-kin of every member of His Majesty's Forces who has fallen in the war, accompanied by a scroll with a suitable inscription. The plaque or model is of circular form, 5 in. in diameter, and bears an emblematic design, with inscription, "He died for Freedom and Honour." It will be cast in gunmetal, and each copy will have inserted in the field (by an ingenious method of casting) a raised tablet enclosing the name of the person commemorated.

The design was put out to open competition, which resulted in more than 800 models being submitted. Contributions were noticed from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, from Palestine and other parts of the front, though in several cases men on active service appeared to have either direct notice of the competition or insufficient leisure for the completion of their designs. These cases were given special consideration by the Committee. The successful competitor is Mr. Carter Preston, of Liverpool.

In considering the scroll, the Committee had in view the composition of a short sentence or two which should express in suitable wording and dignified English something of the nation's gratitude for her heroes who have fallen. With this object, some of the first literary authorities were consulted. The final phrasing is mainly the work of Dr. Montague James, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and a sentence by the late Mr. Charles Keary, the historian and novelist, has been added. The inscription is surmounted by a special device, including the Royal Arms in colour, with the initials of His Majesty the King.

In view of the large number which will have to be supplied and of the probable scarcity both of paper and metal, it is at present uncertain as to what date they will be available for distribution; the preparation and forwarding, however, will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. An announcement will be made in due course which will give full information as to the method of distribution.

that we should have to remain below and take the same chance as the German crew. I told him we should have no chance for anything below decks and that if we were wounded there was nothing to use for bandages, and that we had the magazine on one side of us and about 200 mines on the other. His answer was that this was war, and that the British treated their prisoners badly, and that one of their submarine commanders had to walk through the streets of London with no boots and very little else on.

Whenever there was a hint of a war-ship about we were hurried below, the hatches were battened down, and we could hear the movement of the guns and the torpedoes. All the lights were put out, the alarm bells sounded, and every one put on a lifebelt. This sort of thing happened when we were close to the Australian coast.

We lay flat on our stomachs and on top of each other, expecting any moment to hear an explosion, but nothing happened. The Germans had had a great fright, and the next day that this was war, and that the British treated their prisoners badly, and that one of their submarine commanders had to walk through the streets of London with no boots and very little else on.

It was a curious crew. There were not more than a dozen real sailors among the lot of them, and we used to laugh at their unattractive way of doing things. In talks with these men I learned that several of the real sailors had been officers of merchantmen before the war, but in Germany it seems only the sons of the aristocracy and the professional classes can have commissions.

I was told that at the beginning of the war the captain of the *Imperator*, one of the largest liners afloat, was called up as an ordinary seaman, and that on his identity being disclosed through a medal he was wearing which was given him by the Kaiser he was made a petty officer. There was a sailor who said he had a brother living in London. "Be damned barbed wire," I suppose, I said. "Oh, no," he said, "he's a merchant and has become a naturalised British subject." One of the officers informed me that he was a member of the Richmond Tennis Club.

One day we sighted the American barque *Delago*, and as we approached we could see a little girl on the poop waving a handkerchief to us. We thought they would be left alone, but no, our *Hun* captain sent a prize crew to sink her, and the American captain and his wife and child were made prisoners.

We were allowed to live in a cabin amidships. The neutrals were in an American submarine that was sunk received exactly the same treatment as we did.

The *Huns* did a good deal of mine-laying, and during these operations we were kept down in the hold. Little Willie, seeing one of our men awake, told him to go to sleep. "How do you expect me to go to sleep when you are laying mines at the door of my home?" he said. He explained that he lived outside Wellington the Cook Strait.

On the voyage home I was taken ill and was put on board a Spanish steamer which had a German prize crew, and for three months suffered for want of medicine and proper medical attention. During the journey across the Atlantic the *Huns* had very cold feet indeed, but they got more confident when they reached Iceland without mishap.

Germany to-day.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
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2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

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Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2076]

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 4th June Noon.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,000 tons	21st June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 16,000 tons	THURS. 27th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	SAT. 15th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons	MON. 3rd June.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

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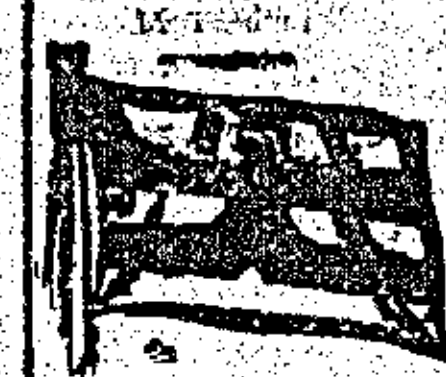
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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	...	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	...	SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	...	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"KOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 6 A.M.

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